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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

tude, instead of affection, that prompts the avowal. I must be sure of her attachment before I enlist in the ranks of matrimony. If not, right about face, and march, double quick time. Alas! who goes there?"

The last exclamation was elicited by the appearance of a foot-passenger, a young peasant, with blonde hair, and a ripe, sunburned countenance, attired in a blouse, and carrying a bundle slung at the end of a stick.

"Halt there, comrade, and give the countersign!" cried the sergeant.

The peasant stared at him with his great blue eyes, and then, smiling, disclosing a set of snow-white teeth.

"The fellow is not ill-looking, who ever has

a maid and will stronger than mine—of a man who could turn one around his little finger. He persuaded me that I ought not to marry you." But, though I wavered, I found, when I examined my heart, that I loved you better than life itself. True, I left your letter unanswered; but the moment I could leave home, I came in person."

"Speak out," said the sergeant, in an agitated voice; "I permit you to speak freely. Did you come here to accept the offer?"

"I came here," said the peasant, "to tell her that her offer was too generous—to tell her that while she was rich, and I poor, I could not accept her hand. What would she think of me, after my delays and doubts, if I

"Every fellow that stands six feet in his stockings is borne to be a great man. Why

dropping Margaret's arm, and shaking Steinforth warmly by the hand. "I have deceived you on purpose to try you. Margaret is single still; I am not her husband, though I love her, and have offered my hand. Let her

"Not at all," though I don't fancy it much. I haven't seen as much of war as you have, Mr. Soldier; but I have been where bullets rained as thick as hailstones. When the French attacked Auerstadt, though I was a boy, I stood my ground, though I had nothing but a scyth-blade set on a pole."

"A very ugly weapon, and a healthful one, too," said the sergeant. "You clodhoppers make war like barbarians always. But, I say, you look as if you'd had a long march this morning."

"Some forty miles," said the peasant carelessly.

"Forty miles! Bravo, my dear fellow! you were here for the infantry. What do you think of it?"

"Then, sergeant," continued Margaret, "if you will accept my hand I will try to love you, and to forget poor Fritz."

"The effect was too much for her, and she

"You fight against your destiny? You must have urgent business, however, to make you take a tramp of forty miles before breakfast."

"My business is pleasure," answered the peasant.

"You talk riddles, comrade."

"Why, you see, I came here," said the peasant, "to see my cousin, the landlady, of this inn."

"Your cousin *Mille tonneras!* then you are Fritz Steinforth."

"Steinforth?"

"Steinforth!"

"Steinforth covered his face with his hands to conceal his emotion."

"A thousand salutes!" said the sergeant, drawing his sleeve across his eyes. "What would my old colonel have said, if he had seen Sergeant Cesar Pampon, an old moustache, blubbering like a baby? *Sacre tonnerre!* I must put a stop to this. Ahem! Nadaniosella Margaret, I'm very much obliged to you for the offer, but I cannot accept it. That's my decision, and it's fixed as a general order."

"Then," said Margaret, with a grateful

"The same, at your service."
 "But what do you want with Margaret?"
 "You see, Mr. Soldier, we were betrothed a long while ago, and I suppose I ought to have married her. But I—"
 "And why not?" thundered the sergeant.

"*Veitreden!* are you mad? Must beauty give a begging? Zounds! I've a great mind to give you a drubbing."

"Margaret is rich, and I am poor," said the peasant.

"Margaret has six thousand francs, and so

"Very true," answered the sergeant.—
"Capital fellow, that Maurice Schwartz."

"Well," continued Fritz, "some time

"Very well," said the sergeant, coolly.—
"Then give me back the notes, and I'll put 'em in the kitchen fire."

After a long discussion, the old soldier compelled the peasant to receive the money, and to accept the hand of Margret, and he had then to listen to the profuse and grateful benedictions of the luckless wife.

"Break her heart—non sense! There are other men in the world," cried the sergeant, "I can tell you a secret: she is loved by another."

"Loved by another!" cried the young peasant, turning pale. "Good heavens! can it

"Why, I thought you cared nothing for her," said the sergeant, eyeing him narrowly.

"Maurice told me I didn't love her," said Fritz pressing his hand on his heart. "But something here tells me—no matter. Yet

"There you're mistaken," said the soldier. "She dotes on him!"

"Dotes on him!" repeated the peasant.

Margret and Steinfurth promised faithfully to fulfil his wishes. Then, seeing him put on

"Yes; and more than that—she has married him! I think that last is a settler," added the sergeant to himself.

"I will not believe it!" cried Fritz, dashed with indignation. He took up his

his knapsack, and resume his musket, then urged him to tarry, but at that moment the thrilling notes of the Marseillaise, played by a full military band, announced that his regiment

"Halt!" cried the sergeant. "I've put a bullet through a fellow before this for doubting my word."

neither you nor any other man who asserts Margaret's perfidy."

tr "Prove the assertion; and, of course I shall
That glorious music reminds me that France
is my mother, and glory my mistress. *Vite*

The sergeant hastened into the inn, and having instructed Margaret how she was to act, and enacted a promise that she would agree to all he stated, he re-appeared from the inn, and said:

"Good morning, cousin," said she, saluting Fritz very coolly.

"What?" cried Steinforth, furiously. "Is

“Remember that you are speaking to my husband.”

"A wave of the sea driven by the winds" and tossed." "He is at sea already," said the king.

"An English writer says you can tell whether you are surrounded by a dozen Americans by the following unerring test—there will always be found smoking cigars, and nine reading newspapers."

ers from the Arctic regions crowds us. The English mills had scarcely ceased the arrival of Sir Edward Belcham's ships, than news came of a fearful fate of Sir John Franklin and his illustrious fellow-adventurers. "We have the intelligence by the Panama Star of Oct. 7th, that the *Rattlesnake* and the *Enterprise* are fairly clear of all and on their way back to England. The *Rattlesnake* it will be remembered was sent six years since to relieve the *Enterprise* and herself got frozen in at Port George, (Behring's Straits)." The *Enterprise* under command of Captain Collinson, reached Behring's Straits in July, 1851, and has been cruising for three years in our regions. The *Herald* says:—"On the arrival of H. B. M. ship *Rattlesnake* thirty days from Port Clarence, we have very interesting accounts from the Arctic regions. The *Rattlesnake* is bound for England, with important despatches for

Having insulted the poor Ministers in November 1843, they quit, but nobody would take the places. Many months elapsed before there was any Ministry at all.

Lawyer Draper tendered his help. D. Vixear came forward aged 70; as did Pezou's brother who was as deaf as a post. Old Wm. Morris was ready; and Smith, Montreal attorney, gladly took an office with other six lawyers had previously rejected. After managing many months as he pleased, Lord Metcalfe got a Cabinet! Some time in the fall, W. B. Robinson took the Inspector-Generalship. For seven months there was neither Executive Council nor Heads of Departments; and the man who wielded authority had sworn to govern according to law. This was colonial rule in 1844-5.

The *Rattlesnake* was frozen in ice in Port Clarence, having gone there in relief to the *Enterprise*, which ship was at Port Clarence after an absence of years. She entered that sea in July, and arrived at Point Barrow, August 1; proceeded along the coast and reached Perry, August 26. On the same day land was discovered to the north about thirty miles distant. Upon entering a strait they found the *Investigator*; proceeding to the limit of the straits they were stopped by the ice, when they were compelled to return by the same course, endeavoring to get north, they were hemmed in by the ice. They returned.

SABBATH OBSERVER.—The *Spectator* parently thinks, that the observance of Christian Sabbath is entirely a distinct question from the connection between Church and State. We think otherwise. If government—whether monarchical or republican—imposes laws for the observances of the Sabbath religious grounds, they, by so doing, acknowledge obligation to govern according to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures, which first to fast inculcate the duty of national religion. This is the principal of all State Churches, and applies as well to France, as all Christian pastors are supported by the State; as to England and Scotland, in which one only is acknowledged; or in Canada, where we have as many State- Establishments as there are denominations denominated by Parliamentary grants.

If, on the contrary, the observance of Sabbath is a mere police regulation, de-

ing Kane in the *Advance* is now the only remaining Arctic explorer. He is probably frozen up in Sir Thomas Smith's *Andra*,—at a point 20 miles further north than Sir Edward Belcher took as his point of departure, and 70 miles further north than ever reached in Wellington Channel. If his own sanguine expectations realized, however, he is not frozen in, but has by this time been having honed

Recently on a Sunday, during the high water at twelve, in the village of Glentair, Ireland, three ladies of the Protestant faith were obliged to take shelter from a heavy shower. An officiating priest, knowing who they were, unwilling to appear respectful to them, stood down to his attendant, who was on his knees and whispered to him, "three *chairs* for Protestant ladies." The clerk, who was serving an ignorant man, stood up and shouted to the congregation, "Three *chairs* for Protestant ladies!" which the congregation took up, and gave three hearty cheers, the clergyman stood dumbfounded.

with implicit confidence on the personal
of Sir Allen Macnab, Mr. McDonald,
Mr. Carley . . . The whisper
faction must be silenced.”
loyalty had allowed Mr. Hincks to feather
most out of the speculations which his
tion, enabled him to enter into; and the
man whom Metcalf foisted in 1813,
died in 1854, down with these reformers!
the whisper of faction must be silenced!”
When Metcalf corruptly forced Macnab
the Legislature as speaker, in 1834,
Hincks said, Nov. 18. “If Sir Allen Mac-
really reflects the opinions of the majori-
ty, he by all means be Speaker, but let
not be denied that a monstrous fraud has
practised on the country such as no Brit-
Ministry ever ventured on.” We object
ground that

to Sir Allen Maenab on the ground that he is a party man. Far from it. We admire him for his adherence to his party, and we think that he deserves every honor at their hands that they have it in their power to confer. We object to Sir Allen Maenab on the ground that there is not a Tory majority in the House."

Maenab's majority now? If he has, it is not owing to Blacks playing Dirty over the matter, for, as he said, he could not run, and Metcalfe thrust into the chair of the Opposition in '43, though he had not four Lower Canadian votes, and could not speak a word in the House.

A RAY OF HOPE.—Mr. Mitchell, South Carolina, one of the passengers on the *Arctic*, states positively that he is one of the boats put off from the steamer with a number of women and children on board, together with the butcher and baker, men.—A gleam of hope is here offered, some passing vessel has fallen in with the boat and received them on board. Mr. Mitchell says the passengers never supposed they had any danger to the ship, until the vessel had extinguished the fires.—N. Y. Express.

This giant Corporation, through their Solicitor, Mr. Carter, have introduced several amendments to the act incorporating the same, which if carried, the owners of property along the line are placed completely at the mercy of the Company. We have not room to enter into detail on all the provisions of these amendments; but will select a few, to give our readers some idea of the nature of the powers they desire delegated.

The 5th Section asks for power, with the consent of the Governor in Council, the Council, nearly all being Railroad speculators—to delay any or all of the works, for such further time as they may think fit.

Section 20 provides for the appropriation of the whole Government guarantee of £3000 per mile, to any part of the work—including the Victoria Bridge, formerly excluded therefrom. This Section virtually repeals the restriction of £3000 per mile, and allows the whole guarantee to be given to a small portion of the work.

Section 22 gives them a general charter to make any Railway they may desire to, without complying with the ordinary rules required of other corporations; thereby enabling them to swamp any other company that may be formed. Talk about railway legislation twelve months ago,—this way of doing it eclipses everything heretofore conceived or imagined.

Section 26 delegates powers completely out of all character, and allows them to seize upon any man's property they may want for temporary use, and also to take any building material they may require, whether the owner is willing to dispose of it or not,—and at their own price, too!

Section 30 provides that if any person neglect, for two years, to put in a claim for the land over which the road passes, that the land is forfeited and the Company claim it as their own. Now, there are numerous circumstances that might prevent an owner from tendering his claim,—either through absence,—illness,—or ignorance of the action of the company; but there is no relief. Such are a few of the provisions of the amendments to the Charter of this giant corporation. If this Company don't show Canada how to make a whistle out of a pig's tail yet, then we do not possess the gift of prophecy.

We clip the following from the Quebec correspondence of the Daily Colonist, of Tuesday last:

"Upon the Clergy Reserves Bill, whilst Mr. Cayley sat in his place, and Sir Allan McNab had neither defence nor explanation to offer, Mr. Hincks was at once the exponent of the Government measure, and the whipper-in of the Upper Canadian Reform, as well as the Lower Canadian Conservative party. It is a fact—patent to every man who looks on with the view of properly understanding matters here,—that Mr. Hincks keeps Sir Allan in power, either with the view of keeping the place open for himself, or because the policy of the Government entirely answers his purposes.—The Grand Trunk Company have an immense stake at issue. Mr. Hincks was at once the instigator and the architect of this gigantic contract. He has risked his all upon it. Others have risked their all upon him. And what is £200 a year to a man who is thus absorbed, if not directly interested in a contract, the profits upon which can only be measured by hundreds of thousands, and the losses by absolute ruin. The fact is, to understand in Parliament, the management of this gigantic undertaking, is, of itself, worth many thousands a year. Sir Cusack Roney receives, I am told, £3000 a year. And from all I have heard of him, he is simply worth it. Mr. Ross, the engineer, receives a similar salary. But what is Mr. Ross, or Sir Cusack Roney, to Francis Hincks, in watching and promoting the interests of Messrs. Peto and Company, in connection with the Grand Trunk? They are as mere children compared to a giant. And what is office, with which Mr. Hincks is satiated, or £200 a year, which he despises, to a man whose support or whose opposition can only be estimated by the gain or loss of hundreds of thousands? These things, and the fact of Sir Allan McNab having declared railroads to be his politics—may account for his cordially supporting Sir Allan's Ministry. I can account for it in no other way. For I know Mr. Hincks well enough to be satisfied, that he supports Sir Allan from no love of him personally; and least of all, does he either respect the talents or the peculiar character of Mr. Cayley. He uses, or at least thinks he uses them. And when they have served his purpose, my opinion is, he will dispense with their services; and, as the House stands, he holds their official destiny in his grasp."

The Latest Shuffle.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto spoke the truth when he said—in his letter to Mr. Mroin—a Coalition Ministry "always implies timidity and weakness." It also implies that its leaders have no fixed policy marked out as a foundation upon which to rest their principles; but are ready to give and take—extend or collapse like a piece of Indian rubber. Look at the last shuffle made to secure the defeat of Brown's amendment to the Clergy Reserves Bill; although Ministers had promised to accede to any amendment the House would suggest. In the first place caucuses were held—loose-fish members invited; and then if they exhibited symptoms adverse to the wish of their masters, they were either subjected to a severe castigation, or threatened with continuous opposition. And to put a climax on the whole, Mr. Hincks used his whipper-in propensity to the best advantage, and stated his willingness to accept the Bill just as it stood, and let the responsibility rest upon the shoulders of Ministers! This did not suffice. Ministers felt their "timidity and weakness," and therefore as a last resort, told their Lower Canada supporters that unless they were sus-

tained in every particular they would resign; and also promised, if sustained, they would pay the Seigniors out of the Consolidated revenue fund. In this last movement we have indubitable proof of how completely the Coalition are at the mercy of Mr. Hincks and his "thick and thin" supporters; and by-and-by Reformers will begin to see through the fraud perpetrated to sustain a minority incapable of the responsibility they have assumed, or of discharging the duties they are called upon to perform. Up to this date they have been afraid to announce a definite policy,—either through fear of a disruption in their own ranks, or the falling of their supporters. How long parliament will tolerate such a system of things remains to be seen; but it cannot be long.—They must shortly assume a definite position.

HOW THEY VOTED!—The following year and nays shows the division of Brown's Amendment to the Bill for the secularization of the Reserves. The amendments referred to were published in the Era last week:—

YEA'S—Messieurs Aikins, Brown, Church, Cook of Ottawa, Daly, DeWitt, Dorion of Montreal, Fergusson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, Frazier, Freeman, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Langton, Lumsden, Mackenzie, McKillop, Mallico, Morrison of Simcoe North, Munro, Scatcherd, Smith of Victoria, Southwick, Valois, Wright, and Young.—29.

NAYS—Messieurs Alleyne, Bell, Biggar, Blanehet, Byles, Brodeur, Burton, Cameron, Chasault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Chasouan, Chisholm, Clarke, Cooke of Oxford South, Crawford, Crisler, Daoust of Beauharnois, Daoust of Two Mountains, Desaulniers, Dionne, Attorney General Drummond, Dufréne, Egan, Fulton, Ferrie, Le Boutillier, Lamoine, Loranger, Macbeth, Attorney General Macdonald, McNab, McCann, Masson, Matheson, Moagher, Monaganis, Morin, Murray, Niles, O'Farrell, Patrick, Poulin, Poulton, Powell, Rankin, Rhodes, Robinson, Roblin, Solicitor General Ross, Ross of Northumberland East, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, Smith of Northumberland West, Somerville, Spence, Stevenson, Taché, Thibault, Whitney, and Yields.—72.

The Franchise Act.

A Bill to amend the Franchise Act, introduced by Mr. Bell, was received and read a first time on Friday, the 27th ult. Section 1 repeals the last paragraph of the first section of an act passed 16 Vic., chap. 153.

Section 2 enacts that every male inhabitant in any County or Parish, "as the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the assessed actual value of twenty pounds, or upwards, shall be entitled to vote at any Election of a Member to represent the Electoral Division in which such Parish, Township, Town, Village or place, is included; subject always to the provisions thereinafter made in the said Act."

Another Amendment has been introduced by Mr. Ferrie, extending the time for Town Clerks to enter the List of Voters with the Registrars, from the last day of September, as the law now stands, to the last day of December; and making it compulsory on the part of those Town Clerks who have neglected this duty, to file their List on or before that time.

COLONIAL.

Great Western Railroad Accident.

The following is a list of the dead up to Friday noon, as furnished by the Coroner: 1. J. B. Bodfish, of Batavia, N. Y., going to Galesburg, Michigan; had on person \$27 20. 2. P. Gallaher. 3. Young woman, name unknown; had on fur gauntlets, gloves, and black silk bonnet with artificial. 4. Man, name unknown. 5. Woman, with dead infant; had on person two keys; husband said to be No. 4. 6. Child of N. 5. 7. F. Robinson, per receipt in pocket; had \$107 50 in gold, and \$5 63 in silver. 8. John Martin, brakeman on passenger train; had \$5 and key in pocket. 9. Robert Thornton (his wife badly injured). 10. Henry Mason, brakeman on gravel train; \$2 40 in pocket. 11. T. P. Swain; had watch on person; had lived 14 years in Chatham. 12. Female, unknown; had on red dress, lace collar, and gloves. 13. Young girl, named Mary Kingston per papers on her person. 14. Female, unknown; middle aged; had ear-rings. 15. Young man, supposed to be John Davis. 16. Boy about 10 years old, unknown. 17. Boy about 11 years old, unknown. 18. Irving Leslie, brakeman on gravel train. 19. Middle-aged woman, name unknown. 20. Charles Robinson, per name in Bible, on his person; had \$53 in gold and thirty-five cents in silver. 21. Female child about 4 years old, unknown. 22. Female child about 2 years old, unknown. 23. Female unknown, had a ring on finger. 24. Man, unknown. 25. Jacob Luscher, had a due-bill from Marshall, Mich., and \$22 in money. 26. Hollister Braco, elderly man; had \$12 in bills, and \$10 50 in coin. 27. Nathaniel Oakes, of Batavia, N. Y., going to Galesburg, Mich. Cornelius Oakes, son of No. 27. 29. Orlin Oakes, wife of No. 27. 30. Phillip Barron, per papers found on his person. 31. Female infant, unknown. 32. Male child, unknown. 33. O'Gidden, had \$23 on his person. 34. Female infant, unknown. 35. Unknown woman: had straw bonnet and snuff-box. 36. Ephraim C. Moore, blind man. 37. Unknown man; had \$20 60 on his person. 38. Unknown female, with cuffs. 39. Unknown man. 40. Female child, about 3 years old, unknown.

- 41. Michael Fly; had \$10 on his person.
- 42. Unknown man.
- 43. Unknown woman.
- 44. Young girl, unknown; had 69¢ on her person.
- 45. Unknown girl, about 15 years of age.
- 46. Martha Bodfish, wife of No. 1.
- 47. Daniel Oakes, cousin of No. 1 and 46.

The medical men of Chatham and Detroit were soon on the spot, and by the aid of their surgical skill and attentive care did all that was possible to save the lives of the wounded who were still living. The cars which were unbroken were turned into surgeries, and the seats into benches on which the operations were performed. Those who were seriously wounded were taken, as soon as possible, to Chatham. Some twenty or more were placed in the National Hotel. The Town Hall was appropriated to fifteen others. The Sisters of Charity made room in their Institution for seven or eight more; while others were billeted in twos and threes in the houses of the townspeople. It would only add additional pain to recount the sufferings of the wounded; and we leave them therefore, under efficient aid, spiritual and corporal, with which they were supplied. Meanwhile, the melancholy freight of the forty-eight dead, was brought on and deposited in the engine-house at Chatham, to await the Coroner's Inquest, which had been summoned. The feelings excited by the occurrence at Chatham and its neig borhood, were of an intense kind, approaching to personal hostility against the Directors and all the employees on the Great Western Railway; and it was in this spirit that warrants were issued by J. Waddell, Archibald McKellar, Wm. Baby, and Henry Ronalds, Esqs., against the person of C. J. Brydges and the other Directors. On the evening of Friday, as Mr. Brydges was on his way to Chatham, he was arrested under this warrant, and has been kept in custody ever since, the Bench of Magistrates refusing bail which was offered to any amount by Mr. Becher, the solicitor. The night of Friday passed; the Jury assembled on Saturday morning to hold the inquest. The view of the dead was a distressing affair; they were laid on the floor in two rows, feet to feet. One poor fellow was cut completely in twain, his vitals being torn out from his body. A black man, who was brakeman on the gravel train, appeared as if he had been rolled through a mill. A very painful tableau presented itself at one end of the rows; there seven children, of ages varying from two months to eight years, lay stretched in death, bearing the marks of having received frightful injuries. But we hurry away from the mournful spectacle, fraught with impressions which can never be effaced, to the juryroom.

Toronto Fall Assizes.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4th, 1884.

SENTENCES.

On Saturday the several prisoners found guilty at this Assizes were brought before Mr. Justice Burns, in order to receive sentences.—The following shows the different punishments awarded, and the crimes for which they were convicted: Jeremiah Leary, larceny, two calendar months imprisonment. John Reid, attempting to commit larceny, one month's imprisonment. John Somerville, for placing an obstruction on the track of the Northern Railroad, 4 months imprisonment with hard labor. Ellen Healy, perjury, 2 years imprisonment with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. Patrick Guilfoyle, perjury, 2 years imprisonment with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. Christopher Koch, larceny, 2 years imprisonment with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. Charlotte Brown, larceny, 3 calendar months. W. D. Brown, felony, 4 months imprisonment only,—the jury having found him guilty of that offence with the intention of convicting of common assault. Patrick Maher, common assault, three calendar months with hard labor. George D. Green, larceny, 2 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. John Kively, larceny, 2 years in the Provincial Penitentiary. Samuel Davis, assault and battery, fined 25s. and imprisonment till paid. John Smith Carver, larceny, 5 years with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. The same, for sheep stealing, 10 years imprisonment with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary, to commence on the termination of the first sentence. John King, sheep stealing, 3 years with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. George Brown Weir, sheep stealing, 3 years with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. The same for a like offence received a similar sentence. George Danby, sheep stealing, 7 years with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. John Willson, sheep stealing, 3 years with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary. Hugh McTanney, robbery, 3 years with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary, and 2 years with hard labor on the expiration of the sentence for a like offence. Edward Reid, robbery, 3 years with hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

SENTENCE OF DEATH RECORDED.

John Breslaw, a young lad apparently about 16 years of age was here placed forward to receive sentence, under a conviction of assault with intent to murder.

His Lordship, in a voice shaken by emotion, said, addressing the prisoner. Your aged mother and sister called upon me yesterday evening to intercede for you; but I had to tell them that I had no alternative but to record sentence of death, and then lay the matter before the Executive Government. [The prisoner here burst into tears and called loudly for mercy.] You got into bad company and to that fact may be ascribed the circumstances of your present position. [The Prisoner. They may my lord.] It is a matter of surprise to me that for a serious charge of this description the principal offenders were allowed to give bail for their appearance, and that at a time when the Assizes were proceeding. You, however, in the eyes of the law, are equally as responsible as the bad characters with whom you were associated in this crime. I repeat what I told your aged mother and sister, that it rests with the Executive Government to commute the penalty of your offence. Sentence of death must therefore be recorded, although I will abstain from passing sentence and naming a day.

Martin Richard Kehoe was here placed at the bar, and asked by his Lordship what had he to say why sentences of death should not be passed upon him?

The Prisoner.—I call upon the supreme God—before whom I am probably shortly to appear—to acknowledge my innocence. I had neither hand, act, nor part in the matter, notwithstanding the evidence of the medical gentlemen to the contrary. I know not how the act was committed.

His Lordship.—The jury have found you guilty of the crime with which you were charged, and I have no doubt they came to a proper conviction. The crime of murdering a man whom you led to the altar and promised to love, honor and cherish. There is no discretion allowed to the Court—no punishment save one. It is only that by which your life is forfeited. I can hold out no chance of mercy at this side of the grave. That could only be thought of in relation to the crime with which you are charged. But in this matter I can hold out no hope to you whatever on this earth. Only this remains with me—to give you time to make your peace with God, a month, I hope, will be sufficient time for that purpose. To that God now look for mercy, for there is none to be expected from the offended laws of your country; and I hope and trust that you will make use of your time so as to obtain a complete and successful atonement for all your misdeeds in this world. Employ your remaining time in condoning for future punishment for all your offences as well as for this. The sentence of the Court is that you be removed to the Common Jail and from that upon the 4th of December, you shall be brought to the place of execution and there hanged till you are dead.

Upon the conclusion of the sentence the prisoner again protested his innocence.

Patrick Farley, Grainey, and others five in number, conspiracy, sentenced each to pay a fine of £5.

A few minutes after the passing of this sentence Mr. Hagarty said that the Foreman of the Grand Jury, Mr. Ward, had just informed him that he had been threatened by a tailor, one of the parties who had gone bail for the prisoner.

His Lordship having ordered Mr. Ward to be sworn, the latter stated that a man named Costello, whom he did not previously know, beckoned to him while he was in the Court, and that when he approached he said, "This is your doing, but we'll remember you for it."

His Lordship ordered a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of Costello.

The following prisoners not having been prosecuted were discharged from goal, having been confined there from the time of their commitment:—Joanna Powell, James Watson, Maria Kelly, Rebecca Blunt, Julia Bloomer. The Assizes terminated on Saturday.—Daily Leader.

Bureau of Agriculture.

QUEBEC, 27th Oct. 1884.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of invention for a period of fourteen years, from the date thereof, to the following persons, viz:—

John Brown, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, for "An Improved Straw Cutter."—(Dated 4th September, 1884.)

Henry Miller of the Township of Sandwich in the County of Essex, Tobacconist, for "A new and useful Machine for expeditiously arresting the progress of Railway Cars by almost sudden Steam Brakes."—(Dated 19th September, 1884.)

Lewis Blackley, Carpenter, of the City of Quebec, Trader, for "An Improved Hand Lantern."—(Dated 6th Oct. 1884.)

On the 12th a pretty warm debate sprung up on Solicitor General Smith's motion for a Committee to enquire into alleged mal-practices on the part of Ex-Ministers. Hincks waxed furious and appeared to great disadvantage. He truly deserved the character given to him by Sir C. Metcalf, "a man with a tongue that cuts like a sword, without discretion to direct its attacks." He vented his spleen on McKenzie without limit, and Mr. Freeman came in for a full share.—Hincks' keepest thrusts were made against that gentleman, but in my opinion he did not make much by his display of temper. The House succeeded in making its own selection against the wish of Ministers, and as you have doubtless already seen, Messrs. Crawford, Smith of Northumberland, Robinson, Solicitor General Smith, Lemieux, Brown and Dorion.—They are the best that could be had under the circumstances, but not what they should be.—A sharp discussion ensued as to whether Ministers were not pledged to a certain order of proceeding with the great measures announced by Mr. Morin on the part of Ministers, and as usual Ministers were willing to do anything so that they retained place, and the minority suffered a defeat, but yet good will come from it.—Cor. Welland Herald.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY ABOLISHED IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The last mail from England brought despatches which give the finishing blow to the Court of Chancery, in this Province. This "time worn," but not "time-honored" institution is for ever abolished! At the last session of the General Assembly, an Act was passed for abolishing the Court of Chancery, and transferring its equity jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, and sending the Master of the Rolls to that Court, to sit as an additional Judge. The Royal assent has been given to this Act; and the Court of Chancery is no more—who will mourn for it? none but those who profited by its interminable prolixity, endless delays and monstrous expenses.—New Brunswick Sept. 19.

CLERGY RESERVE BILL AMENDMENTS.—Our readers will find by the telegraphic report given above, that the amendments necessary to make the Clergy Reserve Bill acceptable to the country, have been thrown out by large majorities. The Ministry professed their willingness to make corrections, but when they were proposed by the opposition, they turned round and called them factious. These promises were evidently designed to prevent Reformers taking the alarm, and now it is evident that they are about to be sold. I hear is evidently a plot between John A. Macdonald and the Episcopal Clergy to pass the measure in its present iniquitous form. We are convinced that all true Reformers will agree with us, that it will be far better to have no Bill at all than the one now before the House.—We have had good means of ascertaining their opinion on the subject, and we are convinced it is as we stated. The measures must be thrown out, at all hazard. If it is passed, the Churches of England and Scotland will acquire an amount of money which will be ruinous to their best interests, and injurious to the country.—Globe.

On Saturday night last, shortly after 12 o'clock, a gentleman of this city was walking on King Street, between Church and Toronto Streets, he was wantonly attacked by three men who beat him severely. One of the watchmen who came to his assistance was also knocked down. Perceiving some other men coming towards the spot, the fellow got into his huggy, which was standing on the street, and drove off. The parties are unknown to the gentleman attacked, and it is stated that they received not the slightest provocation to cause their outrageous conduct.—Colonist.

Circulars from Canton by the Pacific, express great apprehension that Canton will, at no distant period, fall into the hands of the insurgents. Each attack upon the city is repelled by the Imperialists, but the insurgents return to the attack with renewed vigor, and their numbers are daily increasing. "The stench of the dead bodies, thousands having already fallen outside the walls, prevailed the city. The state of disorder in the vicinity of Canton was indescribable. The insurgents had laid a tax upon all the inhabitants, and if it was not paid, their houses were destroyed and their families left to starve or perish from exposure. Many of the more respectable females committed suicide."—Colonist.

NEW TARIFF ARRANGEMENTS.—An order in Council has just been published in the Official Gazette, providing for the admission of articles of American produce included in the Reciprocity Treaty, under bonds by the importers guaranteeing the payment of the duty now chargeable, provided the Act does not go into operation within six months from this date. This important order is no doubt a preliminary step towards securing for this Province advantages similar to those which have been conceded by the United States Government to New Brunswick. In this case, it effectually supercedes the necessity of the explanations which would otherwise have been due to the country.—Leader.

A revolting murder was committed in the Township of Mono, a few days since, a farmer named Gilbrath having killed his wife. For some time they had lived together on unhappy terms and he was frequently in the habit of beating her. On the day in question, he beat her very severely, soon after she was confined, and in twelve hours death ended her sufferings. An inquest was held on the body. She presented a horrible appearance, having wounds, bruises and marks of extreme violence on all parts of her person. Her husband was addicted to drinking, and it is said, was drunk when he beat her last. He is now in goal in Barrie, having been committed on Sunday. The child to which she gave birth is still living.—Colonist.

The Grand Jury for the County of Kent, after hearing the Hon. Chief Justice Macaulay's charge, which we published yesterday, made their Presentment on the 4th inst., in which they attribute the recent great loss of life on the G. W. Railway, to the culpable carelessness of D. W. Twitchett, the Conductor, and J. Kettlewell, the Engineer, on the gravel train St. Lawrence, both of whom are presumed to be guilty of manslaughter by their conduct, which was in opposition to their written instructions.—After the Presentment, the Judge issued his warrant for the arrest of the parties named, one of whom, Kettlewell, had been arrested and is now in jail, having been refused liberation on bail. The Jury also recommended that no gravel train be allowed to use the track at night.—Colonist.

We learn from Chatham, that the Coroner's Jury, on the bodies of those who lost their lives on the 27th ult., on the Great Western Railway, not agreeing on a verdict, were discharged, and a second jury sworn in. The latter jury proceeded to Indian Creek, where the accident occurred, and where all who lost their lives were buried in a piece of ground set apart for the purpose. One of the bodies was exhumed and examined, and the jury, after long consideration, and having heard the evidence taken at the former inquest read over to them, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Twitchett, the conductor of the gravel train, and in a second degree against Kettlewell, the engine driver, censuring the Great Western Railway Company for not having a watchman in their employment stationed at the gravel siding, instead of one employed by the gravel contractor.—Colonist.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.—We learn from a notice in the last Canada Gazette, that Colonel Joseph B. Clench, of London, has been removed from the offices of Superintendent and Land Agent in the Indian Department.—We have not heard any cause assigned for the removal.—Spectator.

A train on the Great Western Railroad, on Saturday last, coming from the scene of the recent slaughter, near Chatham, killed a man near London, who happened to be on the track.—Colonist.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2nd.

The Clergy Reserves Bill was taken up the first order of the day.

Captain Rhodes' amendment, which would have had the effect of preserving the Reserves in Lower Canada for religious purposes, was lost by a large adverse majority.

The debate, as the report leaves, is going on Mr. Cameron's amendment to strike out the passage in the Clergy Reserves Bill which stated that it is expedient to destroy even a semblance of union between Church and State; also that the secularization of unsold lands should only take place.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3rd.

The debate on the Reserves continued till half-past two this morning. Mr. Cameron's amendments all lost in votes of years 16, nays 89. Mr. Bowers moved a series of amendments—the effect of which was to sell out the Reserves and to divide the interest amongst all religious bodies that would accept of a share all were lost on votes; years 5 nays 71. Mr. Langton then moved an amendment to the effect that no religious body shall have a right to participate in the Clergy Reserve fund, otherwise than as a medium of distributing the annual payments or commutations to the individuals whose rights are acknowledged. The House adjourned before a division took place on this amendment.

This afternoon the House went into committee of the whole on the Bill in Mr. Langton's absence. He complained that unfair advantage had been taken on him as he had been sitting on an important committee. Sir A. N. McNab stated that there was no intention to prevent debate. The committee rose without going on with the Bill, in order to give place to Seigniorial Tenure before the motion for Mr. Robinson. Sir A. McNab stated that the government had appointed a commission, at the head of which was Mr. Coffin, of Montreal, to enquire into the late melancholy and fatal accident on the G. W. Railroad. He said that the government had heard of the loss of life with deep feelings of regret. Mr. Robinson said, the accidents on that road were so frequent as to demand investigation. The debate on the Seigniorial Tenure was then taken up.

Mr. Holton wanted to have the Bank Charter Amendment Bill read a second time, *pro forma* in order that the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Government, should take place in Committee, but Mr. Mackenzie made objection to allowing these bills out of order, and spoke against them, so Mr. Holton's proposal was dropped.

To-night the call of the House was made and the question of the Seal of Government was taken up.

Mr. Patrick moved, that some fixed site ought to be selected, and the alternating system stopped.

Mr. A. McNab opposed the resolution, as he thought the present system had been productive of good results; and ought not to be abandoned for the present.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Smith said, this was an open question, and strongly dissented from the views of Sir A. McNab, contending that nothing could be more inexpedient than amputating Parliament.

Mr. J. S. McDonald took the same view, and showed that the present system cost an enormous expense.

Mr. Hincks defended the present system. Mr. Brown held there ought to be a fixed site, but contended that the question should not be decided till Toronto had had her share of the amputating system for the next four years. He put an amendment to that effect. Debate on it as report leaves.

QUEBEC, Nov. 8, 1884.

Last night after report left, debate continued till past midnight on the following motions and amendments: Mr. Patrick moved that an address be presented to the Governor General, representing that, in the opinion of this House, "the time has arrived when a different and much more satisfactory arrangement may be made as regards the plan of convening Parliament than at present exists; that the present system of alternate Parliaments is incompatible with a proper regard to the economical expenditure of public money, unequalled for the necessities of the country, injurious to the preservation and methodical arrangements of the public archives and library, and productive of great inconvenience and injustice to permanent officers in the public department, and that the same ought to be changed, and a permanent place selected for the assembling of Parliament, suited as far as possible to the convenience of all sections of the Province. Mr. Brown moved in amendment that it is inexpedient to interfere with the arrangement in regard to the site of government adopted by this House in 1849 and re-affirmed in 1853.

The following Bills were introduced:—Mr. Young, to incorporate Lying-in-Hospital, Montreal. Mr. Angus Morrison, to incorporate the International Exploring Mining Company.—Mr. J. B. E. Dorion, for securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly.

The following addresses were carried:—Mr. Hartman, for a return relative to persons committed to goal for the last 10 years. Mr. Bureau for certain information relative to the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Ferrie, a petition complaining of the conduct of Mr. Maguire, Police Magistrate, Quebec, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chabot said, in answer to Mr. Mackenzie, that the Government were to assume possession and control of the navigation of the Grand River.

The consideration of some election petitions were then taken up and occupied the House till the report leaves.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Bombardment of Sebastopol Commenced.

IMPREGNABLE POSITION OF THE ALLIES.

BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED.

The bombardment of Sebastopol commenced October 13.

Omur Pacha had gone to the Crimea, to a council of war. His forces are expected to go to the Crimea.

Mens-chikoff has been partially reinforced. MARETS—Corn at Liverpool has advanced 3s. Flour—Western Canal at 30s; Ohio 42s. Cotton unchanged. Wheat advanced 1s. Lard advanced. Consols 94½.

Reports have been again circulated simultaneously in Vienna, Paris and London, of the fall of Sebastopol. Large stock operations it is said have been made on the faith of the statement, but the public were slow to believe.

Constantinople letters of the 12th, say that 3,000 of the foreign legion and 4,000 Turks have left for the Crimea.

It is true that on the 11th Sept. an attack was made by the Mahomedie, Turkish flag-ship, of 130 guns, and several of the Allied ships, on Fort Constantine, but it was merely to cover the advance of the Allies along the landward side of the city.

Odessa accounts of the 8th, say that Gortschakoff was at that place, and that Menschikoff, who would not maintain his position, at Vakehsgrar, had sent his army to Sebastopol and gone to Perekop.

It is said Chanrobart had notified the French Government that the allied position is impregnable, being defended by 80,000 with 200 guns, and could be easily held against 200,000 Russians.

In consequence of correspondence found in Menschikoff's effects at Alma, important arrests have been made at Varna.

Two small British steamers have been ordered to the Sea of Azoph, to bombard the Town of Kerch.

Lord Radcliffe has succeeded in procuring a firman to suppress the trade in Circassian and Grecian Slaves.

A large portion of the French Baltic fleet have returned to Cherbourg.

A rumour was current that the Danish Government would probably permit the British fleet to winter at Kiel.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, of the 16th, has a telegraph despatch from Vienna, stating that Commissioners of the Western Powers and Austria and Turkey had met at Constantinople to arrange the question of the protectorate on the basis made by proposal of the Austrian Cabinet.

British Parliament is further prorogued to 6th November.

The National Subscription for the killed and wounded, reached £6000.

A regiment of women have been organized, for Nurses, to be immediately sent to Scutari. The Court Martial on Sir Edward Belcher, had terminated.

The case of Captain McClure and the other Officers tried, the verdict was, that they were honorably acquitted, and in each instance their sword were complementarily returned. In the verdict of Belcher the word "honorable" was omitted and his sword returned in silence.

The British steamers Danger and Persian, with troops, came in collision in the Sea of Marmora and were badly damaged. An officer was crushed to death in his berth.

FRANCE.—Nothing of political interests.

LATEST—VIENNA.—A private despatch from Bucharest of 16th announces that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 13th. 200 pieces of artillery were employed and Sebastopol was not expected to hold out more than three or four days. 30,000 Russians have crossed the Danube and entered the Dobruja. 12,000 Russians near Jukovsk, occupied the Danube forties near Jukovsk.

YENNA, 18th Oct.

The German press everywhere gives indications of an approaching rupture between Austria and Prussia. Great anxiety prevails at Berlin.

Parliament has taken steps to inquire into the late horrible massacre on the Great Western Railroad, in order to prevent a recurrence.

We are indebted to J. H. HARTMAN, Esq., M. P., for a general supply of parliamentary documents.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of a Correspondent, has been received; but as the project spoken of is dying, perhaps it would be as well to let it rest in peace.

A meeting of the Reform Committee takes place on Wednesday evening next, the 15th inst., in Newmarket. An matters of considerable importance will be brought up for consideration, a general attendance is requested.

During the past week or ten days the weather has been very cold and part of the time, disagreeable. We understand that now fell to the depth of three inches in the neighborhood of Barrie, on Saturday last.

We thought, this week to have made a few remarks about the Son and Gem; but unfortunately, the party who had promised us the loan of his paper—for he remembered the Gem does not exchange—has mislaid it. We shall perhaps be favored with a copy from some friend during the coming week.

TEA MEETING.—Pursuant to announcement, the friends in connection with the Congregational Church, Newmarket, held a Tea Meeting on Thursday, the 2nd inst., and a goodly number attended. We have not learned definitely how many sat down to the sumptuous repast, provided gratuitously by the ladies; but suppose that upwards of 100 were present. We understand the proceeds will be applied towards the liquidation of the debt lately incurred in repairing and refitting the church.

There is an Association in Newmarket, of which we have never made mention, and in fact, of which little is said, deserving of the highest commendation; and the ladies connected with it are certainly deserving of praise, for the regularity with which they make their weekly visits—what the "Tractor Society." For about a year past these disinterested ladies have been once every week making their regular rounds. We hope they will be rewarded for their philanthropy and also that on some public occasion honorable mention may be made of the cause in which they are engaged. No doubt many an hour has been profitably spent perusing the pages of these weekly messengers, that would have been whiled away in some useless and unprofitable employment.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto Nov. 9, 1854.
Flour was sold in dry at 35s a 20s 3d—but not so active as generally. When commands for 2s 3d, and large quantities changing hands. Brokers do not believe this price will be maintained long, and would sooner receive Wheat in Store than purchase at present prices. Oats 2s 6d a 3s. Peas 4s a 4s 6d. Potatoes 1s 9d a 2s. Apples make a price. Butter 8d a 10 for tub, and 11d a 1s for fresh.

At his residence on Queen Street, East Gwillimbury, Mr. JACOB JONKES, aged 84 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Grocery Store!

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country that she has purchased the entire Stock in Trade of Mr. McGEE, and having made large additions to the same, is now prepared to supply Groceries, such as

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Raisins, Salt, Candles, Tobacco, &c., &c., on the most reasonable terms; and she hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public support.

MARY FAUGHNAN.
Newmarket, Nov. 9th, 1854. 40w

Stray Dog!

NAME upon the premises of a farmer near Newmarket, a large Dog of the Pointer Breed, having a collar about his neck, on which is engraved the name "SCRIVER." The owner is requested to pay charges and take the animal away. Information as to where the dog is kept may be had at the

NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, Nov. 7, 1854. 40w3

Just Published,

FOR the proprietor, in Pamphlet form, the

Chronicles of the North Riding,

By JARADIAN the Scribe.

Single copy, - - - - - 4d.
Ten copies for - - - - - 2s. 6d.
Twenty-four for - - - - - 5s. 0d.

For sale at the

NEW ERA Office,

And all the principle Book Stores throughout the

Riding.

Newmarket, Nov. 8, 1854. 4f-40

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office,

November 1st, 1854.

Boland Edward

Barrington Martin

Canada Michel

Feagan John

Feagan James

Goodwin John

Gilrie F

Hill Esq John

Jones Rev R

Johnson Rev J

Lundy Esther

Legg John

Lemoria Jacob

40

FRESH TEAS.

150 CATTIES (from 5 to 22 lbs, each) of

Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Southerly

Teas, just received and for sale by

THOMAS BROWN & CO.,

Grocers,

47, Yonge Street, (third door North of King

Street,) Toronto.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A LARGE Stock of Fresh Groceries just received.

The undersigned solicits a call from country

buyers and others, as they are determined to sell

at the Very Lowest prices for Cash.

THOMAS BROWN & CO.,

Grocers,

47, Yonge Street, (third door North of King

Street,) Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1854. 50

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.

LIENATIATE of the College of Physicians.

Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.

Fellow of the University of Guelph.

Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of

Dublin, Ireland.

Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-

cine in Canada East and Canada West.

Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practi-

citioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Col-

onies wherever situated.

Will be found (unless when absent on professional

business.)

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,

NEWMARKET

Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 4f-39

PUBLIC AUCTION!

TO be sold by Auction, at the sale of WILLIAM

I. PHILLIPS, by virtue of a Bill of sale,

On Lot No. 89, Yonge Street, King,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 11TH, 1854.

The following Household Furniture, &c., viz.—A

complete set of Carpenter's Tools, A Bedstead,

1 Parlor Stove and Pipes, 1 Writing Desk, 1 Croquet

Saw, 1 Looking Glass, 1 Wash tub, 1 Cherry Table,

together with a variety of other articles too nume-

rous to mention.

TERMS:—£1 and under, cash; above that sum

4 months' credit, by furnishing approved Notes.

Yonge Street, Nov. 1st, 1854. SENECA DOAN.

NEW & FRESH GOODS

AT

SHARON AND AURORA STORES!!

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his cus-

tomers and the public in general in the vicinity

of Sharon and Aurora, that he is now opening his

fresh stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

Where will be found a choice assortment of Staple

and Fancy Dress Goods, exceeding anything hereto-

fore offered in this section of country; together

with a large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

FROM HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

In the GROCERY DEPARTMENT will be

found a choice article of Tea, possessing an excel-

lent flavor; Coffee, Maccovado, Crushed and Leaf

Sugars, Sugar House Syrup, together with a general

assortment of Family Groceries.

AMERICAN HARDWARE,

Including Edge Tools, Locks, Axes, Sleigh Bells,

Brass Kettles, &c., &c. He has also just received a

large and complete selection of Ladies', Gents' and

Youths' Misses' and Youths'.

Boots and Shoes,

Which he is prepared to sell at extremely low pri-

ces. These Goods have all been purchased recently

for net cash, by the subscriber, and will be offered

at a small advance upon prime cost.

CHARLES DOAN,

Sharon and Aurora, } 38m3

Oct. 26, 1854.

CIRCULAR!

Miss Ellen Maguire

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of New-

market and its vicinity, that she has now on

hand a large and splendid variety of

Bonnets, Cloaks, Artificial Flowers,

Feathers, &c., &c., made of the best and most fash-

ionable materials and in the latest styles. Work

exchanged if not found to suit. Patterns will be

disposed of.

Newmarket, Oct. 26, 1854. 4y13

CORNER OF KING

AND

Yonge Streets, Toronto.

THE subscriber begs to intimate the arrival of his

usual well selected and full supply of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS!

WM. H. DOW. 38w3

October 25, 1854.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

36, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

D. KLEIN

WOULD respectfully inform the Travelling

Public that he has opened a Hotel, and solicits

their patronage.

THE PRICES OF THE HOUSE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Meals, - - - - - 1s. 3d.

Bed, - - - - - 1 3

Weekly Boarders, - - - - - 15 0

Day, do, - - - - - 5 0

Prix de Maison:

Pour Repas, - - - - - 1 3

Pour Lits, - - - - - 1 3

Pour Semaine, - - - - - 15 0

Pour Jour, - - - - - 5 0

Liquors and Wines of the best quality, &c.

And good stable accommodation.

TO LET!

THAT New Frame Building on Prospect Street,

nearly opposite the Methodist Church, New-

market. For particulars apply to

D. KLEIN,

36, Front Street, Toronto. 38m3

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash

for

ANY QUANTITY OF WOOL,

Delivered at the Newmarket Woollen Factory.

J. W. MARSDEN.

Newmarket Factory, } 38w4

Oct. 25th 1854.

KETTLEBY HOUSE!

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the inhabi-

tants of King and surrounding Township, that

they have received their

Fall and Winter Stock:

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hard-

ware, Crockeries, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dyes,

Colorings, and every other article usually found in

a country store; and in returning thanks to their

numerous customers and friends for the very liberal

patronage bestowed upon them since their com-

meencement in business, would assure them that

these goods have been bought on the most advan-

taeous terms, thereby enabling them to sell as cheap

as any other establishment either in Town or Coun-

try. The Subscribers hope, therefore, by strict at-

tention to business to merit a still further share of

public confidence and support.

A reasonable price will be paid for all kinds of

Farmers' PRODUCE. Also, the highest price will

be given for

Hides and Skins.

CROSBY & SNIDER.

Kettleby Mills, King, Oct. 23, 1854.

Farm for Sale.

FOR sale, FIFTY Acres of Lot No. 34, in the

Township of King; about 30 which are

cleared, with a Log House and Log Barn, erected

and a good Orchard planted. There is also a good

Well upon the premises. Apply to

ROBERT W. CLELAND.

Newmarket, Oct. 13, 1854. 4w36

HEARN & POTTER,

Mathematical Instrument Makers,

OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,

51, King Street East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks,

Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical

and Optical Instruments.

Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery

Repaired and Warranted.

Toronto, October 26, 1854. 38y1

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers

Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single

entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the

NEW ERA OFFICE

Newmarket, May 2nd, 1854.

Fall Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just to hand a large and

varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, consisting in

part of all

WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,

French Merinos, Cobourgs, Flannels, Blankets,

Furs, &c., &c. In the

Grocery Department

Will be found as usual a choice lot of Tea, Coffee,

Spices, Sugars, &c., which for quality and cheapness

cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.

JOHN ROWLAND,

North-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts.,

Toronto. 4f-11

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on

November 1st, 1854.

Bailey, Johnson

Chambers, Mrs

Cloibine, Mr

Cranney, Michael

Elliott, William

Esten, Major

Fogal, Philip

Gower, Robert

Hunter, John

Hott, Thomas

Hunt, Emily

Lundy, Margaret

Levinson, John

Leary, Joseph

C. DOAN, Postmaster.

J. Lyon & Co.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TOBACONISTS,

No. 48, King Street, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY invite Merchants, Hotel

Keepers and others requiring Goods in their

line, to call and examine their stock, comprising the

largest assortment of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuffs, Pipes,

PIPE TUBES, CIGAR CASES,

Snuff Boxes, Matches, &c., &c., of any house in the

trade in Toronto.

A Liberal Discount to Cash Customers.

Toronto, October 23, 1854. 38y1

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE

for WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station.

N. B.—Bags furnished.

1997年12月15日

A black and white photograph of a large, multi-story building, likely a hotel or institutional structure. The building features a prominent central tower with a pointed roof. A striped awning covers the entrance area. The building is surrounded by trees and other structures in the background.

JAMES LEASK,
 Importer of Yonge and Queen Streets, Toronto
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN
 DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS,
 WINES AND LIQUORS.
 PRICES LOW FOR CASH.
 Toronto, September 19, 1864.

New Tin and Copper Warehouse
 Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.
HODGE & SON
 WOULD most respectfully inform the inhab-
 itants of Kent, and the surrounding
 country, that they have commenced business
 on the above line, and are now prepared to execute
 all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness,
 accuracy and despatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.
HODGE & SON.
Newmarket, July 12, 1859. 1/24

W. SILVERLOCK,
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
BEGS to inform the Inhabitants
of Newmarket and its Vicinity that he has
commenced the above business on the premises of Mr. J. Wood, Painter, *Main Street*,
and he trusts his experience, and prompt at-
tention, will merit a share of public patronage.
Newmarket, February 18th, 1853.

Stove Warehouse
NEW MARKET,
Nearly opposite Mr. Hewitt's Hotel.
G. MORTIMORE & CO.
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have
commenced the Store and Tin Smith
business, and will keep constantly on hand a
assortment of
COOKING, PARLOIR, AND BOX

Of the newest Patterns, Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japaned Ware, which they will dispose of for Cash, or on a Short Credit, at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. Orders punctually attended to.

WANTED—A Journeyman Tinsmith and a Mau Apprentice.

Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853.

ANNOUNCEMENT IMPORTANT

To Farmers, Farmers, Traders

Carters and others.

SHAPTER & COMBE'S
Alternative Condition Powders, for Horses.

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